AN ALLEGED CONFESSION BY MRS. CUNNINGHAM COMES TO LIGHT. The Recital of Mer Crime Had Been a Secret

Br. Fowler-Leather Merchant Eckel. Said to Maye Bealt the Blow-Ex-District Attorney A. Onkey Hall Discredits the Expose. CHICAGO, July 31.—The identity of the slayers of Dr. Harvey Burdell, the New York dentist, who was murdered in his office, 31 Bond street. on Jan. 30, 1857, is no longer in doubt according to the Chicago Journal The Journal's information stlows that three years after the commission of the murder confession was made by one of the participants-a woman-who also told the name of her accomplice. According to the story told here, the woman was Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, Dr. Burdell's housekeeper. and the one who inflicted the death wounds was John Eckel, a well-known manufacturer, who was infatuated with Mrs. Cunningham. For her sake he committed murder at her bidding. Eckel was arrested for the crime, but was never tried, his case depending on the conviction or

acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham was tried for the crime in May, 1857, and acquitted. Three years later she confessed to Mrs. Dr. James Fowler, the wife of Dr. Burdell's former partner, who prom ised to keep her secret. The secret would never have been divulged but for the unpleasant experiences it cost the Wood and Fowler families to make claim to the estate of Dr. James Fowler, who died a year ago at Bordeaux, France, where he established himself sa a dentist one year before the Burdell murder The claims of the Woods and the Fowlers brought out threatening letters to William Wood, who was one of the most active claimants and a grandson of Mrs. Dr. Fowler.

In New York city young Wood received three mysterious missives from as many different points informing him of the Burdell murder and warning him to refrain from striving to secure any of his grandfather's estate under penalty of death. He was warned not to go to Bordeaux.

In what manner the affairs of young Wood's grandfather and this almost-forgotten murder re connected is as much of a mystery as was the crime itself. Young Wood returned from New York this morning, and the expose of the family skeleton was made by him in an interriew in as nearly as possible the exact words o his grandmother ten years ago. The story told h ro as follows: Three years after the trial of and acquittal

of Mrs. Cunningham Mrs. Dr. Fowler was sitting in the parlor of her residence, at 9 Van-dam street, when the door bell rang and Mrs. Cumpingham entered Mrs. Fowler was dura founded, and was about to have her put out when Mrs. Cunningham fell upon her knees and begged her to listen to her. She said she had come to make a confidant of Mrs. Fowler. She had been the only woman in New York who had had kind word for her during her trouble. She said she had but that night returned to New York from California, and wanted a friend whom she could trust. She so worked on Mrs. Fowler's sympathies that she softened toward her and told her to speak her mind freely, as whatever she said would be held inviolate. Mrs. Cunningham, it is said, then confessed to

having aided Eckel in murdering Burdell. She planned and executed the murder in order to secure his fortune, estimated at \$100,000, in tending to obtain the estate by posing as Burdell's widow. After securing the estate she intended marrying Eckel. She confessed the crime had been committed with a long, slender instru ment known in the profession of dentistry as an excavator, and by strangulation with a linen

She said the murder in its most minute de-tails had been planned by her in one of the

She said the murder in its most minute details had been planned by her in one of the upper rooms of 1r. Burdeil's house weeks before. She at first had arranged that Eckel was to do the act alone, but, realizing that their victim was possessed of great strength, she had finally on the day of the murder decided to assist in order that there would be no failure.

The night chosen for the murder was an ideal one for such a deed, because of the terrific rain and wind storm that prevailed from nightfall to early morning. In one of the upper windows of the Burdell mansion the watching Eckel and the woman saw Dr. Burdell, enveloped in a big shawl, enter the house by the front door shortly before midnight. Watching him as he made his way into his operating room, the assassins saw him, worn out with the fatigue his long walk in the storm had caused him, east himself into his big operating chair and fail into a profound slumber.

Satisfying themselves that he would not easily awaken, the two stole into the room. In her hand Mrs. Cunningham carried a stout lines cord. Eckel was armed with a dentist's excavator, as sharp and keen as a razor. Mrs. Cunningham crept behind the chair in which reposed her unconscious viettin, while Eckel stationed himself in front with uplifted hand, in which he tightly grasped his weapon.

With a swift movemen! Mrs. Cunringham cant the cord about Dr. Burdeil's throat and drew it tight with all her strength, and at the same moment Eckel plunged the excavator through his victim's heart. Withdrawing it he plunged it repeatedly into the Doctor's form, inflicting at least twenty wounds. He also dis-

same moment Eckel plunged the exeavator through his victim's heart. Withdrawing it he plunged it repeatedly into the Boctor's form, inflicting at least twenty wounds. He also displayed his victim's face.

But one cry escaped the lips of Dr. Burdell. At the time the cord cut into his throat he ahrieked the word. "Murder!" which rang above the noise of the storm, and was heard by a passerby in the street. So suddenly and with such precision was his death accomplished that he had no time to make a move.

The body was rolled to the floor by the assassins and Mrs. Cunningham searched the clothing for papers that would aid her in proving her claim to the doctor's fortune. She only found a memorandum book containing items of large sums she owed the doctor. This, together with the cord used in the strangling, the weapon used by Mr. Eckel, and a match box she made up in a parcel which she weighted and threw into the East liver from one of the docks which then stood on the present site of the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge, on the New York side of the river. She and Eckel then returned to the Burdell house. The doctor's body was found the next morning by the office boy.

After telling her story to Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Cunningham left saying she was going to stay with friends in Harlem, and that was the last Mrs. Fowler ever saw or heard of her until she saw a notice of her death.

Mrs. Cunningham is said to have died of dropsy in a house at 107th street and Amsterdam avenue. New York on Sept. 3, 1887, where she was known as Emma Augusta Robinson.

Eckel, according to the story published hore, died in the Albany Pententiary a short time after. He had been imprisoned for complicity in whiskey frauds in Brooklyn. He and Mrs. Cunningham never married, as planned, but separated, and never met again after Mrs. Cunningham sequittal.

The attempts of Mrs. Cunningham to ciaim the estate of Dr. Burdell by alleging to have been married, and her efforts to pnin off a bogus heir to the estate of Dr. Burdell by alleging to have been marrie

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall was the District Attorney who prosecuted the case against Mrs. Cunningham. When seen at his residence, 66 West Tenth street, last night, Mr. Hall said:

"From absolute knowledge I cannot say that Mrs. Cunningham never confessed. I know as well as I want to, though, that she never did confess to that murder. She wasn't the woman to confess anything. She had more nerve than any man or woman I have ever met.

"Aside from that, however, there are other flaws in the story. It says that Mrs. Cunningham died in 1887 in this city, where she had been living under the name of Emma Augusta Robinson. Ex-Police Inspector George W. Dilks, who was Captain of police in the old Fifteenth Ward and who worked up the case against Mrs. Cunningham, told me not ever two weeks ago that

up the case against Mrs. Commingain, told me not over two weeks ago that he had recently returned from California and that he met Mrs. Commingham in San Francisco. She told 10/18s that she had married a wealthy copper mine owner in Lower California and that she was fiving in

she had married a wealthy copper mine owner in Lower Carltornia and that she was fixing in luxury.

"One other thing to which I might call your attention is the fact that Eckel established a complete alibi. He was a lodger in Dr. Burdelli, ones in Bond street. He was a man of wealth, engaged in the leather business down in the Swamp. He showed, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he was not in the Hurdell house or near it on the night of the murder. If I smeenber rightly, he proved by ex-Mayor banth Ely, among oncers, that he could have had no hand in the murder?

"Dr. Burdell was nurdered some time between midnings and the hour of the next morning at which his valet came for orders, The valet found the body lying near the door of the discior suctroum sading to the half. There were more than a dezen stab wounds in the body, and the condition of the room and the body, and the condition of the room and the body and the thought of the state of the thing showed that there must have been violoni struggle. The stary says Burdell was choked. There was not a mark on the body to indicate that he had been choked. That how that killed him was a slab wound in the neck, evidently made by a lancet that severed the negliar vein.

"Everybod! who knew the inside history of the case believed that Mrs. Cunningham compilied the much, associated by a Dr. Chl., also a

BETTER'S LATEST OUTRAGE

Adding to Kan

HAVANA, vin Key West, July 31,-A number of prominent Cuban women of the best Havans society have been imprisoned here by order of Gen. Weyler and locked up in the House of Hecogidas, where disreputable women are kept They are: Señoras Catalina Mendive, Aurelia Aleman,

Rosario Morales, and Rosario de los Reyes Many other arrests of well-known people were also made to-day. There is considerable excitement in the city over this outregeous action of Weyler against the women of good Cuban

Mariano Aymerich, an insurgent Captain, has been arrested at Marianao, a suburb of Havana, He will be court-martialed and probably sen enced to death.

The naturalized American chizen, Manuel Fernandez Chagnito, sentenced to death in Havana, will, it is said, be pardoned by the Queen Among the hills of Amigui, Santa Clara prov

ince, the insurgent, Gen. Chucho Monteagudo had a remarkable victory two days ago over the Spanish battalion of Las Navas, which retreated with heavy losses. Gen. Jimenez Castellanos was also defeated at Buena Vista, Puerto Principe province, by the insurgents under Lopez Recio, who held very

strong positions, which the Spanish endeavored in vain to take by repeated bayonet charges. The insurgents are using a great deal of dyna mite in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. They have blown up several bridges.

CANOVAS'S PROPRECIES.

He Predicts Some Important Things Just as Wants Them to Happen.

HAVANA, via Key West, July 31, Senor Canovas, according to despatches from Madrid to La Lucho, has declared that important negotiations will soon be established by the Govern ment with the American Minister, Gen. Woodford, and that they will end in favor of Spain. The Spanish Prime Minister declares also that the Cuban war will end in the month of March of 1898, in the triumph of the Spanish army. Gen. Weyler officially says that he has faith

i ubun Expedition Sails from Topenii Soun WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31 .- While Spanish gents and United States authorities have been on the lookout for filibusters at Wilmington, an expedition was fitted out at Topsail Sound, twenty miles away, and headed for Cuba on Wednesday, bearing arms and supplies to the

SEVERE HEAT IN THE WEST.

Crops in Missourt Seed Hain, Twelve Soldier

Sr. Joseph. Mo., July 31,- With the mercury registering 100 in the shade the heat was almost unbearable to-day. The air is very dry and crops need rain. Several per-sons were evercome by the heat and two of them may die. Charles Gates was taken to his home in a critical condition. Frank White, a switchman employed in the railroad yards at Kansas City, was brought home after being overcome by the heat. His condition is dangerous. Many horses have succumbed.

CAMP LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31 .-The Seventh Regiment succeeded the Second at Comp Lincoln to-day. The day was sultry and the temperature reached 100 in the shade. Twelve men were overcome by the heat.

ONAHA, Neb., July 31.—To-day marked the hottest weather of the year. At 5 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 90° and at 5 this afternoon it marked 102°. During the day it reached 105° in Omaha; in North Platte, 110°, and at Lincoln, 112°. A herce wind blew nearly all day but it was like a biast from a furnace.

There were several prostrations in Omaha

all day but it was like a biast from a furnace. There were several prostrations in Omaha, and a large number of laborers and some office men were forced to quit work. In the interior of the State, where the heat was most excessive, all work was suspended, even the harvest laborers being forced to suspend. The extreme heat has ripened the amail grain very rapidly, and the farmers are crying for aid to gather it. Corn is making most extraordinary progress, and the prospect could not be better.

Many grain men now insist that the earlier estimate of 350,000,000 bushels for the Nebraska corn crop was too low, and that it will run a third more. Many animals perished in different parts of the State from the great heat today.

CAPT. PRICKITT OF MONMOUTH. Live Jerseyman Who Is Going as United States Consul to Rheims,

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 31.-Capt. William A. Prickitt, a lifelong resident of Monmouth county, has been appointed United States Consul to Rheims, France, by President McKinley. Capt. Prickitt lives on his farm near Lower Squankum, about twelve miles from here. Besides being an energetic farmer be has been an intelligent student in other matters, and has fully fitted himself for the place he is about to take. He is a Republican, and has been promi-nent in the party here for many years.

"Gillman Farm," by which name the Prickitt place is known, has many resources, and strict attention to every avenue of income has made Capt. Prickitt comfortably well of. The sum-

attention to every avenue of income has made Capt. Prickitt comfortably well off. The summer residents of our shore towns and the winter colony of fashionable Lakewood have for years been supplied with milk and vegetables from his large dairy and truck garden. A number of years ago, when Capt. Prickitt found that a large crop of berries was going to waste because of low prices, he built a little canning factory right on the farm, and there, with his wife and daughters and a great corps of pickers, he began still another industry.

His three daughters are all talented, and he gave them the best education that the private schools of this section afforded. The cleest, a graduate of the Young Ladies Seminary of Freehold, is now studying law. The other two are artists. After studying in New York their father took mem abroad, where one of them still pursues her studies. Miss Annie Prickitt is an illustrator, who does work for the leading magazing of New York.

Another project of Capt. Prickitt, in which he is assisted by his wife, is a summer art school, which is conducted every year on tilliman Farm. It is patronized by many art sindents under the direction of different well-known artists.

SWEPT OVER A DAM.

known artists.

Two Members of a Picale Party to Out Rowing and Lose Their Lives.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 31 .- A drawning accident occurred at 1 o'clock this after-noon at Laury's Island, a picule resort on the Lehigh Valley Railrond, where several thousand Lutheran Leaguers from Hazleon, Freeland, Weatherly, and Manch Chunk were enjoying themselves. Robert Wil-Hams, 28 years old, and William Roberts, 22 Hains, 28 years old, and William Roberts, 22 years, of Freeland, were rawing on the Lehigh and went dangerously near the edge of the dambelow the Island. Despite warnings the men repeated their foolish act and at last were caught in the current which is very swift owing to the freeent heavy rains.

Williams was rowing and when his saw the load drifting toward the edge of the dam he polled desperately at the oars, but the current swept the two men over the dam to death. Hundreds of their friends on the island saw them drifting, but nothing could be done to save them.

NORMANNIA'S PASSENGERS OFF.

Steamer Columbia Got Ready to Result In

Twenty-six Hours. The passengers who were detained from sailing on the Hambarg American steamship Normannia last Thursday, owing to one of the ship's screw shafts being broken, left Hoboken at 4 clock yesterday afternoon on the steamer Columbia of the same line. The Normanula will not be ready to leave port until next

will not be ready to leave port until next Thorsity.

When the Columbia came to her wharf at 11 oclock hast Friday morning all haste was made to infoat her earge and neware her for another younged in the Normannia's stead. The long-shoremen worked all hight unloading her and putting other freight absord. Only 200 tons of carge was taken in. The men finished their work at 1 oclock resterday aftermoon, just twenty-six hours after the ship was tied to the wharf, but it was three hours later before the steamer got away.

Judge Trainey of the United States Court appointed in Oakey United States Commissioner Festerday. Permits were found during the past week for the creation of fifty seven new buildings, to cost \$256,000 There were 474 deaths during the past week, the leath rate, being 21.3 is every 1,000 of the popula-ion. There were glee 441 births and 187 marriages The Boy. William Tinker of Bio-mahurg, Pa. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Redford Reign's Eaptist Church, and will begin his work on

DE ARMITT'S MEN WEAKEN

STRIKERS GAIN IN PENNSYLVANI AND IN WEST VIRGINIA.

I'we of the Be Armitt Mines Practically Shu Down-In One the Diggers West to Work Stefore the Marchers Arrived. The West Virginia Men Viciding to the Agitators. PITTSHURG, Pa., July 31.-Better luck than bey had yesterday fell to the lot of the striking miners to-day. None of De Armitt's mines closed down on Friday. To-day two of them were practically shut down. Patrick Dolan got in to night from the seat of trouble, and this is

what he said: Not a miner went to work in the Oak Hill or Tartle Creek mine of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, The company got out one car of coal, but this was leavings gathered up by the day men. The Sandy Creek mine is losed down entirely, and not a pound of coal came out of that mine to-day.

"Only fifty men quit work at the Plum Creek nine, and of these only five said they would strike. The other forty-five are not fully decided whether or not to stay out Monday. I think by that time, however, we will have convinced them and the other men working in the ame mine that it is to their interest to stay out. "Sheriff Lowry ordered us to-day to leave the choolhouse lot at Plumb Creek. I denied his right to order us away, but my men got restless

while the Sheriff and I were talking and I decided it was better to obey Lowry. I told him, however, that we would return on Monday to Sandy Creek and Turtle Creek. We are on private property, by permission of the owners. The Sheriff has no right to drive us from there. Sheriff Lowry said this morning that he had eceived no new calls for deputies and now has about 100 men in the field. Chief Deputy James T. Richards left early this morning to take general charge of the deputies and later in the day Mr. Lowry will join the men in the field. He does not anticipate any serious disorder. He says that his men are instructed to

The strikers were outwitted by De Armitt's men at Plum Creek this morning, the miners having gone to work at 2.A. M., two hours earlier than usual. When the strikers arrived they had no chance to intercept the men going to work. Sam De Armitt, brother of W. P. De Armitt, talked with the marching strikers this morning. They had been intercepted by the deputies, who forbade them to go by the tipple. Mr. De Armitt told them they might golf they wanted to, and then they decided that they were too tired to go any further. Sam brought out tobacco and clay pipes and distributed them to the strikers, who sank exhausted to the ground and smoked in peace. Later a deputy sheriff fainted, and the strikers ran for water and did all they could to restore him.

A number of coal operators who met at the Monongahela House to-day expressed them selves very forcibly on the strikers, and say they hope the miners will win. They were strong in their denunciation of Sheriff Lowry for issuing a proclamation ordering the strikers at the New York and Cleveland mines to retire to their homes. John Blyth said:

"I am more heartily in sympathy with the miners in this struggle than I have been in any strike they ever started. I hope they will win. The proclamation of the Sheriff was an outrace, and I do not believe he can force the miners to leave the ground the owners. I do not think he has a right to interfere.

James W. Shields, who operates the big Osceola The strikers were outwitted by De Armitt'

prevent depredations on farm property and to

suppress promptly any small riots that may

permission of the owners. I do not think he has a right to interfere. James W. Shields, who operates the big Osceola

a right to interfere."

James W. Shields, who operates the big Osceola mine, is sending a donation of provisions to the strikers daily, and says he will continue to do so as long as the strike continues. He also condemns the action of the Sheriff, and says the miners should permit themselves to be arrested and fill the jail, making the expense on the county so great that the taxpayers would interfere and resent obnoxious proclamations.

The work on the uniformity agreement has been completed, and the committee will begin to secure signatures on Monday. Operators who discouraged the movement are gradually coming into line, and it is believed the required number of signatures can be obtained.

The final hearing in the injunction proceedings of Rufus C. Crawford against Patrick Doday before Judge Coller in Common Pleas Court No. 1. A preliminary lojunction was granted on last Monday restraining them from interfering with the operation of the Bunola mines. Witnesses said the mines were now being operated and the court made an order continuing the preliminary injunction as to George Lacy, John Fikle, Robert Stewart. Henry Lennox, Andy Lennox, and Dominick Pazona. The bill was dismissed as to Dolan, Warner, Frank Lucy, and Joseph Ramshaw and the hearing continued until Sept. G.

as to Doian, Warner, Frank Lucy, and Joseph Ramshaw and the hearing continued until Sept. 6.

A bearing was held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, before Judge J. D. Shafer, in the equity proceedings of the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon Railroad Company against Patrick Doian, William Warner, and others. After bearing the testimony of E. J. Reamer, superintendent, and others, the court continued the preliminary injunction against John Bowmiller, John Drexler, George Veity, and all others acting with them.

WHEKLING, W. Va., July 31.—The programme of moral sussion mapped out for West Virginia by the leaders of the coal strike seems to be having an effect. At several places unions were organized to-day and men decided to quilt work and to await Judge Mason's injunction, now in effect in Marion county. Miners are crossing the line and are holding conferences in Harrison county. At Charksburg a meeting this afternoon resulted to sixty men deciding to strike.

The Pinnickinnick miners in the same field organized and 200 of them will not return to work. At the Wilsonburg mines, near the Marion county line, a meeting will be held to morrow. Two hundred diggers are expected to join the union. In the Norfolk and Western field, where matters have been quiet for several work. A meeting will be held to morrow near Malden and 300 men lave signified their intention of coming out the small mines there, heeling district, a union was organizers. In spite of albearances of steady will strike to morrow.

was organized to day, and as a result 100 men will strike to-morrow.

The State is being assailed on all sides by organizers. In spite of appearances of steady work at most of the mines the supply of coal for home purposes is becoming very short.

The big mines are too busy to fill domestic orders. Municipal was and water plants and Wheeling manufacturing establishments are in danger of serious annoyance. Meetings were held in many towns to night to arrange for miners day, on Aug. 5. Many local unions of various organizations are contributing to the aid of the West Virginia strikers.

Compere Calls for Moss Meetings

President Compers of the American Federa tion of Labor has sent out a statement adopted at a meeting of labor representatives at Wheeling, W. Va., last Tuesday in behalf of the striking miners which was received by the New York

The document denounces the Judges of West Virginia and other States for interfering with the alleged rights of the uniners and then says:

"We recommend that indignation mass meetings beheld on Thursday, Aug. 5, throughout the entire country to give expression to their condemnation of the unwarranted injunction of the Judges interfering with the rights of free speech and to also extend sympathy and support to the mine workers to the utmost extent."

BELLAIRE, O., July 31 .- A large bridge spanning Big Short Creek on the Wheeling and Lake Eric Raliroad between Long Run and Dillon-Eric Rahroad between Long Run and Denon-vale was destroyed by fire this morning so that trains could not be sent out over the road. Con-miners say that none of the striking miners was connected with it. Deputy United States Mar-shals will probably be brought back here.

BLOWN UP IN HIS OWN WELL. A Kentucky Farmer Frightfully Injured by Premature Explosion of Pander.

FRANKPORT, Ky., July 31 .- Aden Gant of Sharon Grove, Todd county, was terribly man-gled to-day by a premature explosion of powder in his own well. Gant was in the bottom of the well, twenty fort deep. He had drilled a hole a foot deep and prepared a blast.

He had attached the fuse sufficiently long to give him time to get out of the well, but immediately on striking the match the blast exploded. The fuse was found to have burnest completely. apletely, ant's mangled body was taken out from one the rocks and dirt, his limbs broken, and eyes blown out. Gant was a well-to-do

SPRING G IRDEN BANK WRECKERS. Depositors Ann Sning the Directors to Recaser the Associat of Phote Deposits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31,-In 1891 the wreck of the Spring Garden National Bank, through the criminal agency of its President, cashler, and two of its directors, who each served a term of imprisonment, carried with it the failure of the Peon Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an the Fron Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in athilated institution. To day (wenty-three suits were brought on behalf of former depositors of the trust company against its officers and directors as individuals, to recover the amount of their deposits, with interest from the date of the failure, May S, 1891. Among the defendants are the two Kennedys, recently liberated from the pentientiary.

Marlets Watter Says So Savr a Man Wh

Herrmann Wunsch, a waiter employed at Hollender's restaurant in Harlem, came forward yesterday with a story which, if true, would inlicate that William Gieldsensuppe, who is supposed to have been murdered, is now alive and well in his native town in Germany. During a conversation with the night manager, Charles Kreb, Wunsch said that on Friday night a man whom Wunsch described as of stout build and rather tall, walked in and took a seat at one of the tables in his "station."
"It bents the deuce how much fuss they're

making over Gieldsensuppe," he said to Wunsch. Wunsch answered that the finding of Gieldsensuppo's mutilated body in the East River had caused some stir. "Yes," said the man, "but they didn't find it.

That's just the point." "The deuce they didn't!" answered Wunsch They found somebody's," "Well," said the stranger, "It couldn't have

been his because I saw Gleidsensuppe in Germany less than a month ago. He was allve and well. Gieldsensuppe and I were brought up to-gether and we came to this country at about the same time. When I went back to Germany three months ago he was working in the bath house. He said good-by to me and expressed a wish to see Germany once more, but never inti wish to see Germany once more, our never mand that he would follow me over so soon. Just before I left for this country I went to my birthplace, and there to my surprise was Gield sensuppe as of old. 'Why, said I, 'did you not tell me that you were coming over too, so that we might have taken the trip together!' He was very brief in his answer. 'You see,' said he.' Let into some results without a young see.' tell me that you were coming over too, so that we might have taken the trip together! He was very brief in his answer. You see, said he, 'I got into some trouble with a woman over there, and while I said nothing to you about it things were getting pretty warm about the time you went away. It became so interesting that they began to look for me, or at least I heard so, and then I skipped the country.

"I asked him questions," added the man, but he was not inclined to go into details, so I let the matter drop, only to learn upon m arrival here on Thursday that Gleidsensupey was supposed to be dead."

Wunsch say he forgot the conversation until yesterday, when he mentioned it to Mr. Kreb incidently. Wunsch could give only a general description of the man. He was of light complexion, he said, and wore a light mustache, lie hada red sear over his left eye and walked with a military air. He spoke good German and was intelligent, Wunsch has been told to keep a sharp lookout for the man in case he should come in again.

with a military air. He spoke good Germand was intelligent. Wunsch has been told keep a sharp lookout for the man in case should come in again.

MAJOR GREGORY FOUND DEAD. Well-Known Army Officer Dies Suddenly in n Cincinnati Motel.

CINCINNATI, July 31 .- Major James F. Gregory, United States Army Engineer, with head-quarters at Cincinnati, in charge of the improvements of the southern tributaries of the Ohio in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, was found dead in bed in his room at the Lane Seminary Hotel, on Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills, this morning. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart trouble.

Major Gregory was at work on Friday, but after laucheon said no felt pains in his chest. He also felt bad when he retired. One of the hotel attendants found him dead. He was 52 years old and married. His widow is ill at High Bridge, Ky. He was Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army. He entered the service from New York in 1861, aged 16, as a cadet at West Point. He became Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, and was transferred to the Engineer Corps. In 1881 he was made a Licuternant-Colonel on the staff and side-de-camp to Gen. Sheridan. On Oct. 12, 1886, he was made Major of the Corps of Engineers. He was also engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He was an author of note on military matters. on military matters

SHEARS HIT A POLICEMAN'S LEG A Plorist's Clerk Threw Them at a Rat and They trashed Through a Window.

A rat ran across the floor of the florist shop of Siebrecht & Sons, at 409 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning. Peter Drapp, a clerk, who was in the back of the store, hurled a pair of florists' shears at it.

The shears flew through the open door and stuck in the calf of Policeman John Gilligan's left leg. Policeman Hawley called an ambulance from the New York Hospital and Dr. Whitely dressed Gilligan's wound. Gilligan reported sick and went home.

Chicago Lawyer Sues Edwin J. Gould for Legal Bervices.

CHICAGO, July 31.-William B. Keep, a Chieago lawyer, has brought suit against Edwin Gould of New York for \$3,000 for legal services rendered the Riverside Match Company, of which Gould is owner. The factory was attached for the amount named as the first step in the suit. Mr. Keep refused to discuss the details of

his legal services.

"If the conditions were reversed," he said "and Mr. Gould was suing me, I am sure I wouldn't like him to tell the newspapers about the suit. The services I sek pasment for were given to Mr. Gould's match interests. Beyond this I do not care to say anything."

Talks of Prosperity, and Bryan and Silver. From the Topesa State Jaurnal.

Jerry Simpson came to Topska yesterday, on his way home from Washington to Medicine Lodge. He said: "Tom Reed has let out his primary school and the children are all going

Jerry is growing Ingalisesque in his thinness and the resemblance is increased by his gold bowed spectacles. When he arrived on the 4:30 Santa Fé train he carried two small leather satchels. A Sennet braid of late style covered his iron-gray hair and a glistening expanse of white shirt extended to his belt- a brown leather affair, eminently correct. His steel-blue trousers terminated in ox-blood shoes and he looked quite the opposite of what he ever looked be-fore.
"Well, it's over," he said, as a reporter ap-proached him. He sighed as he spoke.

oronched him. He sighed as ac sport.

What is over I the sharp eyes glistened like blades of pollated homosous steel.

And what are you going to do now I asked

tened like blades of polished Baimasens steel.

And what are you gold to do now? asked he reporter.

"Go home and put up folder for the winter." How about preaperity in Kansas?

"The tidal wave of hard times is running east. Kansas is more intelligent than the East, and her people have conformed to living on bed-rack prices for their products. The failure of crops in Argestina and India heips Kansas, and not McKinley's so-called prosperity.

"What is your idea about fusion?"

"The forces in opposition to Republicanism, which means the sain of trusts and combinations, must stand together shoulder to shoulder. Bryan will be the man and silver the issue in 1960. We must remember that and be ready to light the most glorious and triumphant battle ever fought by the people of America. Now is the time to organize for that battle. The enemy is at work, and so ought we to be.

When asked about the light being against his return to Congress next year, he suiled and said: "I have heard in a vagic and indistinct way that some fellow by the mane of Brown, who is said to live in Kimmon county, and a couple of other unknowns, have started a fight. Who is this Brown, anyway? So far as I am omeeried I will leave my case in the hands of the people. If they profer that I should go back to Congress instead of being nominated by the Poullists for Governor and being elected, why I will obsy their wishes.

This last remark was oridently intended to warn Gov. Leedy, who is said to be behind the W. L. Brown boom.

A Booky Matchmaker's Success From the Buffalo Frening Times.

Niagara Falls, July 29, -Vesterday the Rev. R. C. Brownier, paster of the First M. E. Church. solemnized a marriage which united Dr. A. L. See and Miss Dowling, both of North Bultimore, O.

The two came here on an excursion. It appears that although they enter-ained a tende regard for each other, the thought of an immediate marriage had not entered into their calculations. Among the excursionists was a mutual friend of the pair. Ordinarily he had been regarded as a discrect man. Vesterdey, however, he drank freely of beer and his longue became loosened. He told everybody he met that Dr. See and Miss Bowline had come to Niagara Falls for the express purpose of Johang their fortunes in wedlock. In this these reports get back to Dr. See, and, while he was quitzed to some extended to some and any dog, he was at the same time congratuanted on having won the affections of so estimable a lady as Miss Dowling.

The assertions of the well-me using but boozy friend placed Mass bowling in a delicate predicament. Dr. See realized this at once, and came to the conclusion that immediate marriage was not only the proper but desirable thins. Miss bowling was communicated with, and the situation was explained to her. At list she manifested the proper amount of molden coyness. Finally this gave way, and she acquiesced in the opinion that the present was an auspicious moment for the solemnization of a wedding. diate marriage had not entered into their calcu-

HERE'S A LEAD FOR YOU, MR. HOWE. MAKING ATTAR OF ROSES.

A GREAT HARVEST TIME IN SOUTH-

Sulgaria and Roumella Are Contres of the Industry. The Process of Bistillation and the tirest Value of the Fragrant Product. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Gathering in the rose crop in southeast Europe s now in progress, and in the regions where oses are grown as a commercial product the rose harvest is as much of an event as the strawberry crop in some parts of the United States. It is estimated that from the middle of May until the middle of July over three-quar ters of a million of people, mostly women and girls, are employed in gathering the roses, and the fact that this flower, generally esteemed solely for its beauty, should, by means of its petals, furnish employment and bread to so many people is one of the most singular phenomena of our complicated civilization. The celle in Paris, London, or New York needs a perfume, and the gazelle-eyed daughters of the Ganges, the jetty negro women of Ecypt, the ciled wives of the tawny Arabs in southern Algeria; French and Spanish peasant beauties in Herault and Bouches-du-Rhone; Italian girls of Lombardy; maids not exactly of Athens, but of Greece and its isles; the wives of turbaned Turks and shabby-capped Bulgarians, all contribute to fill the demand.

The fair lady to whom the essence or attar of roses is only a delightful perfume has little idea of the labor necessary to produce it, of its importance to the country where it is made, or of the races of people who, through its production, contribute to her pleasure. It is, however, but one illustration of the fact that no part of the world's inhabitants is independent of the rest. Just as thousands of men and women in Sumatra and Borneo, in Ceylon and India, find the means of subsistence from the taste of the civilized races for pepper, so men and women earn bread in Asia and Africa because in France. England, and America fashionable people have taste for a rich perfume.

The antiquity of the rose is so great that all ercount of its origin has been lost. It is not mentioned in the Biblical writings earlier than the reign of Solomon, but the allusion to it then made is such as to indicate that the flower had already long been known, for the essence of roses was extensively used in Jerusalem and roses was extensively used in Jerusalem and Judea during the reign of the luxurious and much-married king. In Egypt the rose is depicted on a number of very early monuments, believed to date from 3000 to 3500 H. C., and in the tomb of an Egyptian princess, disinterred a year ago in southern Egypt, several hermetically sealed vials were found, which, when opened, contained genuine attar of roses, so that the modern ciaims for the discovery of this delicious perfume are vain. Rose water, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the "Hisd;" Homer and Solomon were nearly contemporaneous. Both the Greeks and Hebrews probably, borrowed the idea of its manufacture from the Egyptians, and these, for aught anybody can tell, may have had it from the Indians or from the Chinese, for the latter claim for each of their discoveries and inventions a most marvellous, not to say incredible, antiquity. The rose is one of those flowers which, by the people of every land, are taken for granted as so well known as to need no description and hardly mention, for it is a singular fact that every continent on the globe, with the solitary exception of Australia, produces wild roses. Even the frozen regions of the north, where the summer lasts but two or three months, and is at best a season which may be described as very late in the fall, produce their wild roses, and travellers through Greenland, Kamchatka and northern Siberia found in the proper season an abundance of blossoms, while the crews of whaling vessels which call at Spitzbergen come off shore with bouquets of the native Spitzbergen rose. All wild roses are not of the same kind, for there are over 1,000 species of the wid rose is grown in many parts of the world. Not only in the neighborhood of Paris, but more extensively in the south of France, roses are cultivated for the purpose of manufacturing the attar, and over 30,000,000 pounds of rose leaves are annually collected by the French for the purpose of making rose water or the attar of rose. In Algiers and Tunis t Judea during the reign of the luxurious and much-married king. In Egypt the rose is de-

years the state of executed the roke has become of Huigard. The rose effolds of Houmain and Huigard. There are folds of the history of Huigard. There are folds of the history of Huigard. There are folds of the history of Huigard. There is a folds of the history of Huigard. There is a folds of the history of the history

blo is recharged, and the process begun snew, while the flask with the product is set aside; the attar of rose, or oil, which floats upon the surface is subsequently taken off by cooling and condensation.

face is subsequently taken off by cooling and condensation.

The quantity of the product as proportioned to the amount of rose leaves used varies considerably. Some kinds of roses produce the attar in much greater abundance than others, the product also varying in different countries, and it has been found by experience that the season has much to do with the quantity of attar; a himid spring, with intervals of warm sunshine, causing the petals to yield more liberally than is the case in a dry, hot season. In Hulgaria 3,000 kilos of rose leaves produce one kilogram of the attar, and this is the yield of abunt one hectare, or 2½ acres. A kilogram of attar is worth from 800 to 1,200 frames, say an average of 1,000, and thus the Bulgarian realizes about \$100 an acre on his crop, a very fair return for the amount invested and the outlay. In France the production is about the same, or 3,000 pounds of rose leaves to a pound of attar, and it is computed that the leaves of 400,000 roses are necessary to produce one ounce of the oil. In Algeria the roses are much loss productive, but in Cashmers and at Ghazipur it is estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of petals produce one pound of the essence. Only the red rose is used for manufacturing the essence; the

oil. In Algeria the roses are much less productive, but in Cashmere and at Ghasipur it is estimated that from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of petals
produce one pound of the essence. Only the red
rose is used for manufacturing the essence; the
white or yellow varieties, while fragrant to the
nostrils, appearing to lack the essential oil
which forms so valuable a product.

It is not generally known that the attar,
or otto of rose, as it is sometimes called, is
one of the most valuable and costly substances
in the world. An ounce of the pure attar
is worth from \$100 to \$150, and when it
is remembered that the market price of
gold is only about \$20 an ounce, some idea
of the value of this marvelous oil may be
gained. A few years ago some dredgers off
Coney Island brought up from the depths
of the sea a box, and opening it ascertained
that it contained nearly 100 ounce vials of
attar of roses. It was remembered that
fifty or skxty years before an East Indiaman
had been wrecked near the point where the box
was found, and the box had undoubtedly
formed a part of the cargo. The oil was uninjured by its long submersion in sea water, and
the dredgers realized a fortune from a box little
more than fourteen inches square. The value
of the annual yield of the Balkan rose district
alone is about \$20,000 worth of attar.

The Persians have a pretty legend to account
for the discovery of the attar, according to
which, in the year 1612, the Princess Nour
Dijhang, who was about to marry the Prince
Dijhangur, was walking with her afflanced in
one of the galleries of the place, when she
noticed that in the pools of rose water furnished by the fountains in the palace there
were drops of a yellow liquid. She ordered
the attendants to collect the scattered globulos with feathers, and when this was done,
behold the attar of roses, which, therefore,
was called in Persia the attar Nour-Dijhan,
Dijhangur, which is well enough for the easeloving Persians who have an abundance of lesiure, but is rather lengthy for the western world,

to collect the fragrant essence from the fragrant leaf, and no matter from what point of view it is contemplated, there is nothing romantic about

STRAIGHT WIGS FOR NEGROES. Whim of the Colored People Booms as In-

From the St. Louis Republic. A new fad has struck the colored population of the town. It is now the swagger thing among the élete of colored swelldom to have hair without any kinks in it; in fact, hair like white people wear. This can only be accomplished in one way, and that is by application to the wigmaker, and many a young colored swell is now wearing a wig. The fad started here among the lighterskinned negroes of both sexes, but soon spread to the darker colored, until now many negroes as black as the proverbial ace of spades have

hair as straight as that worn by any white man. The negro gets his kinky hair shorn as short as possible and then gets a wig made of hair the color he desires. There are a number of young negro women who can readily pass, and do, for white girls. Their skins are rather dark, but of olive tint, and when they don their wigs of straight hair no one who passes them on the straight hair no one who passes them on the streets thinks for a second that they are not what they appear to be—white girls. It is the same with some of the light-colored men. One in particular can be seen frequently on Olive street and Broadway whose skin is so light that he had no trouble in passing for a white man as long as his hair could not be seen. This was short, black, and kinky. But since the wig fad has struck the town he is all right. He had a wig made of brown hair, and as he is a good dresser, he is now a regular Willie-boy, and can stand on the streets and ogle white women the same as other Willies. His wig hair is long, and he parts it in the middle and combs it down over his forchead, after the Willie fashion.



Ask our salesmen to show you the remnants which we are selling at suit to order \$14.00, coat and vest \$10.50, trousers \$3.50. They are, without exception, the greatest value ever offered. Former prices were, suits \$16.00 to \$40.00, coats and vests \$12.00 to \$30.00. trousers \$4,00 to \$10.00.

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BIG GAME FOR A LITTLE STATE Reports of a Wolf Prowling Around in the

From the Providence Journal. All the farmers from Norwood to Mobilertown, in the picturesque wilds of North Kingstown, are talking about a wolf that is reasoning about in that section of the State. The wild beast has been seen by men and women seeking recreation in that extensive region. It has frightened not a few persons, and now huckle-berry pickers are afraid to continue their labors, This is liable to cause a scarcity of berries from that locality. It will cause a scarcity of chickens, too, if some one doesn't muster up courage enough to hunt the beast and end its existence. Not only has the wolf in question chased persons from their favorite spots of seclusion, but it has raided hen roosts. While chickens can be had the wolf will feast on them, and all the warfrom Norwood southwest to Frenchtown and Monkeytown chickens have been missed.

It was less than a week ago that the wolf got loose, and since there has been no end of excitement in central Rhode Island. It is said that the wolf was owned by a man near Norwood who had a menagerie.

It has had any amount of sport since, but here in Rhode Island it is out of its latitude, and persons living at a distance from centres of civilization down bavisyille way and around Monkeytown, as well as near Norwood, do not fancy wolves. that locality. It will cause a scarcity of chickens.

gation down Davisville way and around Monkeytown, as well as near Norwood, do not fancy
wolves.

They have no idea what this beast would do
if met on a lonely road. Rhode Island farmers
do not give wolves a good name and they say
they are likely to show fight. Not much is
really known of wolves in these parts. What is
known of these animals men learned from books
and from natural history. They take it that
one wolf could make things interesting if it
were inclined.

A party of bicyclists claim that they saw the
beast in question, but the wolf did not tackle
them, and down by Hunt's River the other day
a couple of fishermen saw the animal. At least
they are willing to swear they did. They were
fishing for bickerel. Everything was quiet
about, and nothing interfered with their sport
until a strange animal came along. They said
the beast was as large as a St. Bernard dog, and
had whiskers in its nose. "By gosh," sair one
of the fishermen, "I never seen sich a beast
afore. He looked as if he'd like ter made a
dinner out of us. We didn't wait to give him a
chance, and we took to a tree. I'd ruther have
a bu'll take chase arter me than face that critter
agin."

That was the wolf that has been seen, and if

a bu'll take chase arter me than face that critter agrin."

That was the wolf that has been seen, and if the statements of the fishermen are correct their fishing rods and captured fish are where they left them, on the bank of the rivor. They are not going after them until they know the beast has been shaughtered.

Huckleberry pickers all the way from Warwick to North Kingstown have seen the wolf, or think they have. The wolf has not attacked any one yet, but the residents of that section denot propose to give it a chance.

A RAILROAD 36 MILES LONG.

It Defice the State of Georgia and Disregards the Railroad Commission's Order. From the Atlanta Constitution. There is an obdurate little railroad in Georgia which has not only shown a disposition to fight all the rest of the State, but which seems screnely confident that it will win. It is only thirty-six miles long and runs from Dublin to Tennille,

Its name is the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad, and is especially distinguished for its prosperity and its pugnacious qualities. Last year the cotton growers along the line of this road were compelled to ship their cotton over the Georgia Central because the road refused to issue through bills of lading over any other line. Some of the growers wanted to ship their cotton ville and Tennille refused to give them through bills over that line, and made no pretence to disguise their preferences. The result was that the Georgia Central got nearly all the cotton and the Augusta Southern got left.

The matter was carried before the ratiroad commission and that body handed down a deciaion ordering the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad to issue through bills of lading over all railroads and not to play any favorites. The commission also ordered the Attorney-General of the State to begin proceedings for damages against the recalcitrant railroad and to try the cissue involved before the State courts. Attorney-General Terrell has prepared his case and will go down to Dublish to try it before Judge Hart. The defence will be represented by former Schator A. F. Daly of Wrightsville. Not only is the right of the State to manage its railroad shifted in the trial of the case, but the Interstate Commerce Commission is interested as well. The line of the Georgia Central russ entirely through the State, while the Augusta Southern line—the destination of both being Savannah—carries the freight north to llamburg and then south over the Port Royal south through South Carolina. This brings and he he to the result of the legal contest. bills over that line, and made no pretence to

Hats Break Up a Prayer Meeting

MANCHESTER, July 29.—When Rev. William Moore and the good people of his congregation assembled at the Manchester Presbyteries. Church for their weekly Thursday evening prayer meeting they found that a colony of his shad taken possession of the church am reluser to leave. The femilian members of the colonies gation with one accord by an to a ream and left the church in a most and fainfied manner. Preacher Moore grabbed a long-handled colors from box, the deacous and clears armed three selves with brooms, and then began to strangest game of har lad ever was played—at least in a church. The boxs, dezried by an lights, flew in all directions, darting which way, with upshoots and downshoots shoots and earlier as have caused a league of their transportance. From the Philadelphia Press.



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